

THE *Carolina* Farmer



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FEBRUARY, 1953

A Reminder To Ike And Mr. Benson

Twenty years ago the American people floundered hopelessly in the depths of the worst depression in history. Today, though enjoying the highest standard of living yet achieved by man, it is appropriate for us to recall those trying days and to remind the new administration in Washington of certain tell-tale symptoms which preceded them.

As farmers who toiled desperately through that period remember—and as economists later verified—the Great American Depression first reared its ugly head in the field of agriculture. Declining farm prices, increased foreclosures of mortgaged farms, and a sudden drop in the grain export market began the sad process which eventually brought business to a standstill and put nearly 20 million people out of work. No one enjoys the memory of the years that immediately followed.

A lot of proverbial water "has gone over the dam" since those days. Much protective legislation has been passed and many protective programs have been inaugurated. And, though the wisdom of some governmental endeavors is still debated, no one will deny that we have erected certain safeguards which make a depression more unlikely than in the past.

But the fact remains: the free capitalistic economy of America—simply because it is free and capitalistic—is never free from the peril of recession.

We would therefore remind the new administration of the lesson so painfully learned during the early thirties—that, great and complex though the American economy may be, the slightest tremor in any of its vital parts is enough to bring violent earthquaking to the whole enterprise. No group, be it the farmers, the laborers, the merchants or manufacturers, can long suffer hardship without causing the entire business structure to come crashing down in a total shambles.

And in this respect we would remind President Eisenhower and his new Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, of what we consider a pertinent fact: the American farmer has faced a steadily declining market for several months.

ABOUT THE COVER

The lady on the cover looks so happy in her work that it's a wonder you got to see her. The basis of this confusing statement lies in the usually unshakable (and usually wise) convictions of our home editor. She feels so strongly against photos which show women looking overjoyed while doing housework that she once turned thumbs down on a picture of a woman, in elegant attire, leaving the kitchen enroute to a club meeting while an automatic range cooked the supper and an automatic washer washed the clothes—not that the appliances weren't perfectly capable of doing these chores, she was thinking of the reaction of all the women whose kitchen equipment couldn't think for itself. She agreed to this cover, however, on the theory that any housewife who has battled with hard water for years would be glad to exchange a smile for all those luxurious suds. For the story behind the smile, see page 6.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by
THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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NO. 2

Robert S. Allen Reports From Washington

The first big utility drive to cripple REA cooperatives will take place in the new cabinet.

Other attempts will also be made in the new Congress, but the initial attack on farm electric co-ops will develop within the mural-covered walls of the Interior Department.

Main objective of this attack will be to destroy the preference rights of the co-ops to buy low cost power from the government's hydro-electric plants.

Chapman did his frank talking at a conference with a number of longtime REA supporters in Congress. They had asked to meet with him to discuss the outlook facing REA and to formulate plans for its protection. Prominent among those present were Senators Henry Jackson, Wash., Wayne Morse, Ore., Hubert Humphrey, Minn., and Mike Mansfield, Mont.

Inside Job

Chapman told the group he was deeply disturbed by a flood of persistent reports about an undercover plan to turn the 50-odd publicly-built government power projects over to the private utilities.

"But any scheme like that will have to come before Congress for approval," declared Senator Humphrey.

"That's the popular belief," replied Chapman. "But it is a false one. Few people realize that the Secretary of Interior has the power to do just that sort of thing whenever he wants to."

"You mean," exclaimed Senator Mansfield incredulously, "that this secret scheme of the utilities to take over the government's electric plants can be put over by an administrative order and doesn't have to have approval of Congress?"

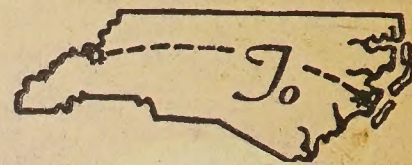
"That is exactly what I mean," replied Chapman. "And it can be done very easily. Congress has given the Secretary of Interior authority to contract for the sale of power from government projects to private utilities. In practice that means that the Secretary, in effect, can turn those plants over to the utilities by giving them exclusive bus-bar purchasing rights. He can approve contracts which will directly and completely circumvent the preference rights to that power that REA co-ops have under the law."

"Then, as I understand it," said Senator Morse, "what you are telling us comes down to this: From what you have heard and observed you are convinced that the first major attack against REA-financed cooperatives will come inside the new cabinet and not in Congress?"

"That is my information," said Chapman. "The attack will be in the form of administrative rulings and orders. Power contracts which I recently negotiated with utilities and which carefully protect the preference rights of co-ops will be amended and revised to destroy that protection. This method of eliminating the popular preference clause will attract little attention and publicity. Nothing will be said about it and the murder will be done smoothly and deftly. An attempt to do this sort of scuttling by legislative action in Congress would create a big uproar that would react adversely against both the Eisenhower Administration and the utility lobby. So the job will be done by the safer and surer method of sabotage by administrative axing."

"That's a very grim outlook," said Senator Jackson. "It is very clear that we will have
(Continued on Page 15)

From Marshall



Morehead
By Jerry Anderson

A Welcome To New Readers

This month, some 20,000 new readers join the CAROLINA FARMER family of rural electric cooperative members, bringing the total circulation of this farm publication to near 78,000. To them, and to the thousands of other readers who have joined us in recent months, we extend a hearty welcome from the editors and from the publisher—the Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

If our old friends who have received this magazine for years will indulge us, we would like to say a few things to these new readers about the scope and purpose of the CAROLINA FARMER.

The magazine is published monthly by the statewide association of rural electric cooperatives for the members of local co-ops. The subscription cost of the magazine is not included in the statewide dues, and each co-op can subscribe or not subscribe, as its board of directors chooses. Each board weighs the value of the magazine to its members, and thus to the co-op, against the subscription cost and makes its own decision. In reality, the magazine is an investment, and is considered as carefully as any other investment.

So much for how you receive the magazine; the real test of its worth comes after it enters your home. Our purpose is to give you a balanced farm publication with emphasis on modern ways of meeting farm problems, particularly in meeting them with electrical equipment. We also try to keep you abreast with state and national developments that could have an effect on your farm operation.

We are, of course, especially interested in the rural electrification program. We think you are, too, because your electric co-op is your property, and you have the final responsibility for its conduct. Like you, we have a tremendous pride in the wonderful way electricity has transformed farm living; and, perhaps also like you, we have fumed at the vicious, greedy attacks launched by those who have tried to destroy the program which made farm electrification possible.

These attacks have come largely from commercial power companies who once refused to build rural lines because they were "unprofitable," but would now like to have the lines which the farmers built for themselves with loans from the Rural Electrification Administration. These companies have a multi-million dollar advertising program and support Washington's most highly-financed lobby.

THE CAROLINA FARMER keeps a close check on the activities of the power lobby and does not hesitate to report any adverse developments to its readers. Also under careful observation are key government officials, lawmakers and others who directly or indirectly may affect the rural electrification program. We believe that the real strength of the co-operatives lies in their membership, and that it is essential that the members be kept informed of what is happening.

Above everything else, we try to give you an interesting magazine—one you will enjoy reading. We are always glad to receive letters from our readers and have their comments about our presentation of material. Quite often such letters lead us to either abandon a certain line of presentation, or to adopt another (our "New Products" section grew out of reader suggestions).

So, we are very happy to welcome our new subscribers. We hope they like us.

REA Status Uncertain Under Reorganization

No one in Washington seems at all certain what effect Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's reorganization will have on the rural electrification and rural telephone programs.

Under the reorganization, REA is linked with the Farmers Home Administration and the Farm Credit Administration in the Agricultural Credit Group. These three agencies will report to Benson and his assistants through new group chief Romeo E. Short.

No one, including Short, seems to know whether his job will be simply that of a liaison man between REA Administrator Claude Wickard and Benson, or whether the position will be developed into that of a straw boss of the three distantly related agencies.

A Benson memorandum outlining the reorganization refers to "the lines of authority prescribed herein," but the memo also says that in the "streamlining" the "regrouped agencies will retain their present struc-

(Continued on Page 4)

Wake EMC Announces Essay Contest Rules

Manager J. L. Shearon, Wake Electric Membership Corporation, Wake Forest, announced this month the topic for the essay contest to be sponsored by the Wake Co-op February 20-March 10. Contestants competing in this contest will write on the subject, "What Electric Service has meant in our Home and on our Farm."

Shearon advises that applicants in the contest will be limited to high school students who are members, or whose parents are members, of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

Entries in the contest can be submitted in person or by mail to the Wake EMC between February 20 and March 10. Contest rules require that competing entries be handwritten in ink and that they be limited to 1000 words.

In order to assure impartial judging, applicants will omit their

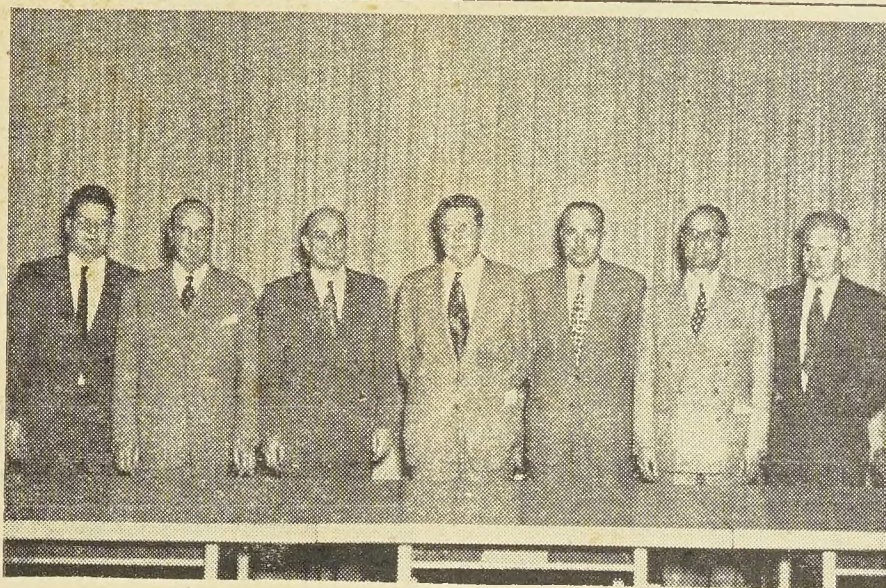
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Tarheel Directors To Meet in Winston Salem

The board of directors of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association will meet in Winston Salem February 18-19 for their regular quarterly meeting.

The first day of the session will be devoted to reports from the various committees of the Association and from William T. Crisp, executive manager. On the second day, the group will hear a panel discussion of the Section 5 loan program led by co-op managers who have instituted the appliance financing program. Allyn A. Walters, press and radio head for the Rural Electrification Administration, will discuss public relations programs with the group.

Many Lawmakers 'Hide' Public Power Votes, Jackson Tells NRECA's National Convention



Cooperative Advisory Committee meeting at U. S. Department of Agriculture, January 6, 1953: Alternative member, Clay L. Cochran, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Homer L. Brinkley, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Clyde T. Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Roy Hendrickson, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives; J. K. Stern, American Institute of Cooperation; H. Willis Tobler, National Milk Producers Federation; and Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League. (Photo courtesy USDA)

Committee Urges Education In All Cooperative Fields

An organized attack on cooperatives has deceived well-intentioned people and aroused local misunderstandings, according to a report of cooperative leaders submitted to the outgoing Secretary of Agriculture.

The report came from the Subcommittee on Extension-Cooperative Relations in a report to the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Cooperatives, which was submitted in January to then Secretary Charles F. Brannan.

This campaign and its success, the report states, have made the job of education more important but also more difficult for Extension to carry out.

The importance of community understanding of cooperatives, the report goes on, has been rec-

ognized only in recent years. Cooperatives are responding by improving their organization structures and operations. They have also become far more conscious of the need for education within their own organizations and for other farmers and the public. On the other hand, many cooperative leaders and those serving them need to acquaint themselves more fully with the extension system and the contribution it can make to education in the cooperative field.

Serving on the sub-committee preparing the report were President J. K. Stern of the American Institute of Cooperation; Executive Manager Clyde Ellis of the National Rural Electric Coopera-

(Continued on Page 15)

Legislature Gets Bill to Reduce Sales Tax on Farm Machinery

A bill introduced in the legislature on January 20 would remove the present three per cent sales tax on farm machinery and in its place substitute the token wholesale tax of one-twentieth of one per cent which the state now collects on all sales of mill machinery.

The bill, introduced in the House by Representatives Worthington of Pitt, Turner of Guilford, Forbes of Camden and Hunt of Guilford, has strong support from the N. C. State Grange and the N. C. Farm Bureau. Both of these organizations have tried for years to get the farm machinery tax lowered to the mill equipment level.

The bill was referred to the House Finance Committee.

Walter Fuller Suffers Fractured Vertebra

Walter Fuller, administrative assistant in charge of the rural telephone program, North Carolina REA, suffered a fractured vertebra when he fell from a ladder Saturday, January 31, while doing some electrical work on his Wake County farm.

Officials at the Franklin Memorial Hospital, Louisburg, where Mr. Fuller is confined, advise that he will be hospitalized for a one week period.

Mr. Fuller's farm is located on Route 3, Louisburg.

100 North Carolina Delegates Attended San Francisco Meet

Approximately 100 men and women, representing most of North Carolina's electric cooperatives, returned to the state early this month from San Francisco where they attended the 11th annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Nearly 4500 delegates from throughout the nation and Alaska were in attendance at the meeting.

Highlighting the distinguished roster of speakers who addressed the convention were Senator Henry Jackson of Washington and Representative Gracie Pfost of Idaho. Senator Jackson, formerly a member of the House Atomic Energy Committee but elected to the Senate last fall, called for preservation of the public power policy giving cooperatives, municipalities and public power districts first call on power produced by the government.

He stated that some men in both houses of congress, ashamed

A Church on Rails

"Wherever two of ye are joined together in My name, there shall I be also."

North Carolina delegates to the NREA Convention held in San Francisco last month were not denied religious services on the two Sundays they spent aboard the REA Dixie Special. On each of these Sundays, the three lounge cars on the special train became shrines of worship, and Rev. E. R. Crater, a director of the Davie Electric Membership Corporation, Mocksville, and first president of the Tarheel Association, conducted Sunday School services.

These services were so popular among the delegation that both services enjoyed capacity crowds.

In appreciation for his inspiring messages, Mr. Carter's traveling congregation presented him with a voluntary cash donation. The minister advises that the entire donation will be given to some charity patient in the local hospital which he serves as administrator.

of the way they vote against the people on such issues, often try to conceal their stand, either by working secretly in committee hearings or abstaining when such issues come up for a vote.

Congresswoman Pfost, who won her first election against a Republican incumbent, related how she had based her campaign almost solely on the Hell's Canyon Dam project. Her victory at the polls, she stated, was ample evidence that the people of her

(Continued on Page 14)

Statewide Report:**Utility Lobby Proposals Are Directed Against Public Interests**

By William T. Crisp

A vast new plan for electric power production is growing out of the atomic energy program. The plan was outlined to this writer in San Francisco last month by Senator Henry Jackson, Dem., Wash. Senator Jackson was, until his election to the senate last fall, a representative in the house and a member of the joint committee on atomic energy.

The key to the new plan is heat. Atomic reactors, such as those built at Hanford, Washington and Aiken, South Carolina, give off continuous heat—so much heat in fact that water must be circulated through the atomic piles for cooling purposes. According to Senator Jackson, it has already been demonstrated that this heat by-product may be practically applied for steam generation. It is estimated that a generation plant capable of supplying the electric power needs of a city of 100,000 could be built for between thirty and forty million dollars.

This is obviously a high investment proposition, but it should be kept in mind that such a facility would have a dual purpose. Not only power, but plutonium, which would be purchased by the government for its atomic energy program, would be produced.

The price, therefore, that the government would pay for plutonium would primarily determine the feasibility of constructing such a plant.

That such power producing plants will be constructed in the near future is inevitable, according to Senator Jackson. But there are many questions affecting this program which must be answered by the new congress before much headway can be made.

Some of these questions affect electric cooperatives vitally. There is first the question of who is going to be allowed to enter this field. Already the private utilities are making a powerful bid to be favored if and when permission is given to go ahead. The issue is, therefore, somewhat the same as that involving our general public power policy. The people of the United States as a whole own the atomic energy program, just as they own various great government power projects.

The new congress should bear this similarity in mind.

In adopting policy for this new development, electric cooperatives, municipalities, and public power districts should be given the right, where practical and desirable, to utilize the program on equal terms with private utilities. Moreover, if the government decides, for military or other reasons, to administer the entire program on its own, the preference features of the present public power policy should be retained—the peoples'

power should be made available to the people themselves before releasing it to private utilities for resale at a profit.

The atomic energy program has opened up tremendous fields for bringing to the American people the advantages of a new science in a new era. This program was initiated by the people through their government. That government should guard carefully against those interests which always seek to exploit the public's resources for private gain.

Wake EMC Sponsors Radio Program

"D'Argetea presents your Calvalcade of Music, brought to you by the Wake Electric Membership Corporation." Thus the rich baritone voice of announcer Allan McClellan invites the radio audience to settle back for thirty minutes listening pleasure offered by a recently initiated program sponsored by the Wake EMC, Wake Forest. This program, originating in Henderson, is heard every Sunday from 4-4:30 p.m. over Station WHNC, AM-FM, at 890 on radio dials.

Listeners hear the music of D'Argetea and his orchestra, plus a guest star each week, and news

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REA Status

(Continued from Page 3)

ture." Short, interviewed only, two days after his appointment, pointed out that he and Benson had had little opportunity to discuss the details of his new job.

In the past REA, while technically a part of the Department of Agriculture, has enjoyed semi-independent status. Congress, in passing the REA Act, clearly specified that the REA Administrator and he alone could approve or disapprove REA loans.

Some persons experienced in the ways of politics saw in the Short appointment a possible initial step to make it difficult for Wickard to render service. They pointed to certain basic conflicts between Wickard's policies and personal views of Short in the past.

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A CASE HISTORY:

Here's a Randolph County Report On

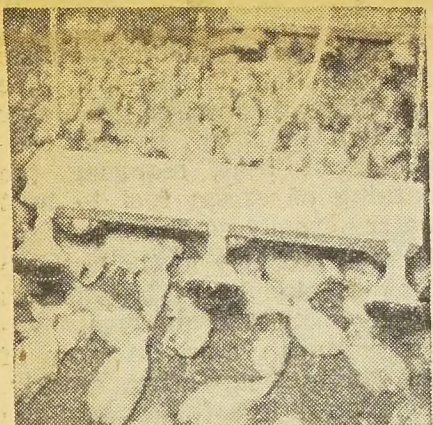
INFRARED BROODING

And With It, a Timely Warning

WITH poultry brooding in full swing at this time of year, electric cooperatives all over the state are reporting numerous infrared (heat lamp) brooder installations. Few other farm applications of electricity have so captured the imagination of North Carolina farmers.

Since this method of brooding is relatively new, however, others have hesitated to make installations until more information is available. Everyone is enthusiastic about the many advantages of infrared — low original cost, dry litter, fast feathering, open brooders and resistance to respiratory diseases—but what about the unknown factors? What happens if the power goes off? What about the mortality rate? What about operating costs?

To answer these questions, *The Carolina Farmer* secured a detailed report on an experiment by B. W. Macon, Rt. 1, Ramseur. This Randolph County farmer



Macon chicks at 6 weeks, showing size at time of stampede.

brooded 1000 chicks with heat lamps last year, and with the cooperation of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, kept complete, day-by-day records.

On January 28, 1952, Mr. Macon placed 1013 one-day-old white Leghorns under two heat lamp brooders. The brooders each consisted of six-250-watt infrared bulbs, four of which were to be controlled by thermostats, a draft shield, and four inches of litter (shavings).

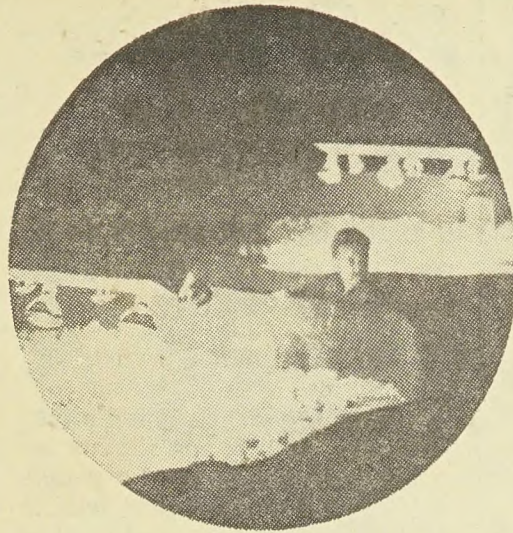
The two brooders were suspended by chains 15 feet apart, 18 inches above the litter. The cardboard draft shield for each enclosed a six-foot circle. These shields were removed after the first two weeks. 500 chicks were placed under each brooder.

Records of the experiment show that the average room temperature of the building was 56-degrees when the outside temperature was 29-degrees. The

temperature under the brooders and on the backs of the chicks was 92-degrees.

At 1¼ cents per kilowatt-hour, the cost of brooding for the first week was \$6.04; for the second week, the cost dropped to \$3.59.

For the first 43 days of the experiment, the mortality rate was very low. Mr. Macon lost only 63 chicks during this period, 55 of the losses coming in the first eleven days. This loss was well



This photo, taken of the Macon brooders at night, shows why the chicks were frightened by darkness. Lamps give light along with heat; young chicks never experienced darkness until power went off.

under the ten per cent which is generally accepted as being excellent by poultrymen.

Then came the night of March 16 — the night a storm knocked the power off at the Macon Farm for 40 minutes. During that 40 minutes the highly nervous Leghorns became panicked by the darkness and stampeded into the corners of the building, killing 91 of them.

This was probably the most revealing thing in the entire experiment. The reason for the stampede was obvious after it had happened. The heat lamps gave off light as well as heat, and from the time they were born, the chicks had never been in darkness. This, coupled with the naturally nervous nature of the white Leghorn, accounted for the panic. Other breeds might not have been harmed as much by a similar happening.

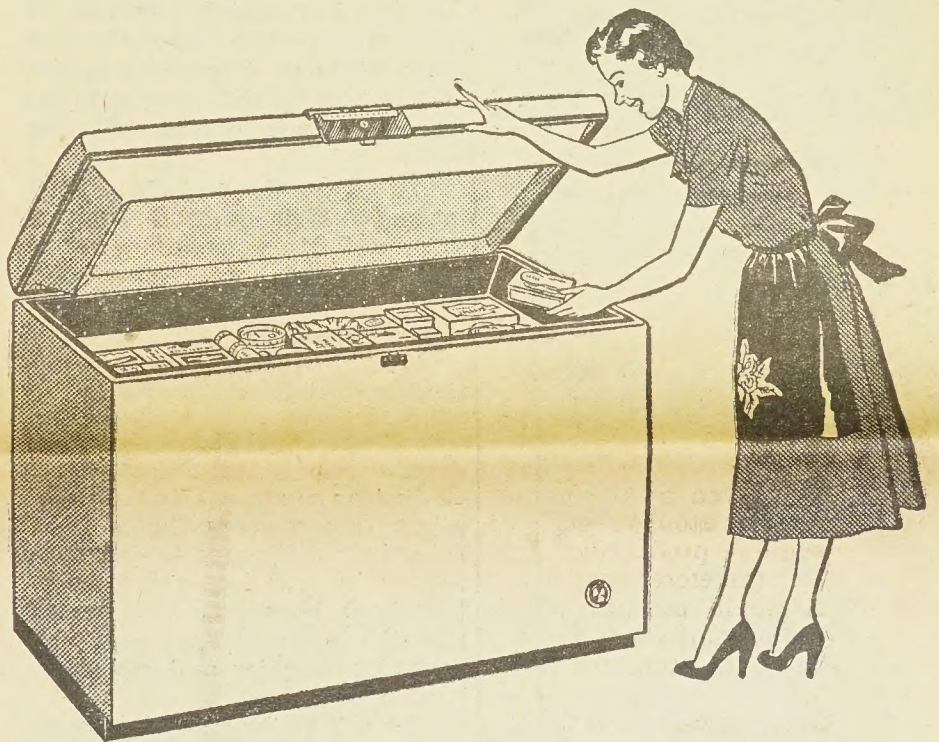
From this experience, Quentin
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"I'm saving food money!"

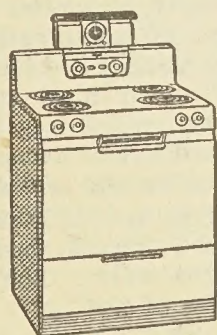
"I love the convenience!"

"I'm shopping less often!"

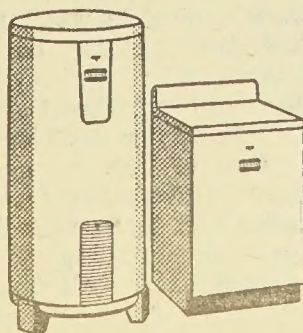
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The new 9.2 cu. ft. Food Freezer holds 322 lbs. of frozen food; the 13.2 cu. ft. model 462 lbs. New, compact, yet roomy design, great operating economy and stepped-up cold-making power make the new Frigidaire Food Freezer the value of the year! And, there's a big 18 cubic foot model, ideal for farm use, for it holds up to 630 pounds of food.

Frigidaire quality features include new, counter-high, extra-thick top that lifts and lowers at a touch, won't sweat, yet seals cold in; easy-to-reach storage compartment; sliding baskets; all-steel cabinet; wrap-around refrigerant coils on all four sides; extra-thick insulation; interior light, new target-light safety signal and built-in lock.

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LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO., Station 271, Paradise, Pa.

Soft Water--A Boon To Modern Farm Living

By C. F. Craigie, Jr.
The Water Conditioning Foundation

An expert tells you what to do if you live in an area cursed with hard water

WHEN grandma wanted a supply of soft water for washing dishes, doing a bit of laundry, or perhaps shampooing her hair, she stepped outside the kitchen door, bucket in hand, and headed for the trusty rain barrel.

The water she got was soft, to be sure, but not to be compared in softness, purity and all-around usefulness with water softened by the modern water conditioner, eliminating as it does the inconvenience and drudgery involved in frequent trips to the rain barrel.

Water is completely soft as it leaves a rain cloud, but on the way down picks up impurities and a certain amount of mineral hardness from smoke and gases in the air.

On the other hand, hard ground water pumped from a farm well by a modern electric water system and circulated through a water conditioning unit comes out of the faucet 100 per cent soft. Modern water conditioning equipment has made the old rain barrel as obsolete as the automobile made the one-hoss shay.

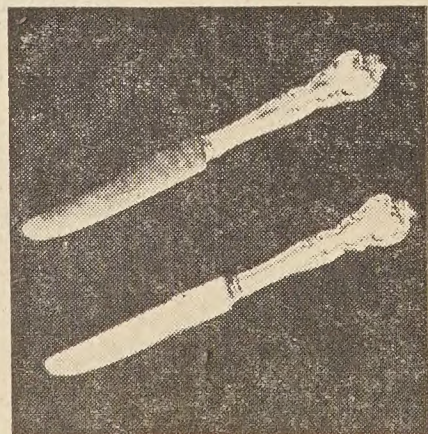
Just as so many city and suburban homeowners have been doing in recent years, farm homeowners in ever increasing numbers have been installing water conditioning equipment for healthier, happier and more enjoyable living.

For soft water makes so many tasks easier and pleasanter, both for the farm homemaker and her equally hardworking farmer husband.

In view of the fact that hard water conditions prevail in 33 out of the 48 states, a great many American farms today are in real need of water softening equipment.

Why Soften Water?

Why soften water? Aside from the fact that softened water makes it infinitely easier and faster to accomplish the many cleaning jobs around the farm



Here are two silver knives, one washed in hard water, the other in soft water. One look at the surface of each tells you at a glance which is which. (Photo by the Water Conditioning Foundation)



This is what the inside of a water supply pipe looks like when hard water scale has been a long time building up. If not checked by the addition of water conditioning equipment, scale eventually so chokes the pipes that water coming out of the faucets is reduced to a mere trickle. (Photo by the Water Conditioning Foundation)

and in the farm home, there are sound economic reasons besides that argue strongly for this major contributor to better farm living.

The Water Conditioning Foundation estimates conservatively that, depending upon the degree of water hardness prevailing, the average family of four persons can save as much as \$125 a year by softening the water it uses.

The saving comes about through reduced soap consumption, longer wear and service from clothes and lower bills for plumbing repair and maintenance.

Hard water may require at least twice as much soap as soft water for washing clothes. This results from the fact that half the soap is wasted merely in taking the mineral hardness out of the water before washing action can be provided by the remaining soap.

However, as any farm homemakers truggling with the handicap of hard water will readily testify, no matter how much soap is used it is practically impossible to wash clothes satisfactorily clean in hard water. Repeated rinsings fail to get rid of clinging hard water soap curds which shorten the life of a garment.

It is equally difficult to do a good job of washing dishes in hard water. The mineral hardness of the water shows up as a dulling film on glassware as it dries. On the other hand, glassware washed in water which has had the mineral hardness removed by a water conditioner dries with a brilliant sparkle.

Protection For Plumbing

One of the strongest arguments for installing a water conditioner has to do with protecting the farm plumbing system. Just as hard water scale forms on the inside of a tea kettle, so it forms steadily on the inside of water supply pipes.

As the scale thickens, the

pipes "choke up" and pressure at the faucets drops. Eventually, the whole piping system may have to be replaced, or at the very least, cleaned out with strong chemicals. Either procedure results in an expense which could have been avoided in the first place by installing a water softener.

Hard water similarly causes the domestic water heater to scale up. When this occurs, the heater becomes insulated, a poor conductor of heat, requiring the burning of excess fuel to heat water for daily needs.

It is probably in the bathtub that the luxury of having soft water is most dramatically impressed upon every member of the family. Soap lathers quickly, abundantly in soft water for the bath. Best of all, after the bath water drains from the tub without leaving the slightest hint of a ring. Women especially appreciate soft water for shampooing the hair because it leaves hair soft and lustrous. And men appreciate the greater speed, ease and comfort of shaving with softened water.

Soft water is pleasing to the palate, good to drink. Used for cooking, soft water promotes retention of food flavors and improves the appearance of certain foods brought to the table, especially green vegetables like peas which tend to wrinkle up when boiled in hard water.

If soft water is appreciated by women of the farm home, it is equally appreciated by the farmer himself in performing the various farming chores requiring water.

Farm Advantages

Soft water is a great help in the daily job of cleaning milking utensils in the milkhouse, washing livestock prior to appearance in county and state fairs, and removing fruit spray residue to

(Continued on Page 15)

Low overhead and plenty of electricity bring

An Industry To The Farm

And with it, a stable broiler market

W. J. Davis, Rt. 1, Youngsville, leaned back against an automobile fender and looked at his chicken processing plant. Inside, his employees were busy finishing up the 700 chickens they had killed and dressed that day.

"Five or six years ago," he said, "farmers around here were afraid to raise broilers. Sometimes there was a market for them and sometimes there wasn't."

Davis, a portly, friendly man, was talking to a group of visitors which included Manager J. L. Shearon and Electrification Advisor L. K. Stevenson, of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation, and Jerry Anderson, CAROLINA FARMER editor.



W. J. Davis discusses poultry with CAROLINA FARMER Editor Jerry Anderson.

"Now," he continued, "a sure market comes right to their door. We do their worrying for them."

Those words indicate something of the community value of this small rural industry. Davis, a poultryman from 'way back when, probably knows more about chickens than any man in his part of the state. For years he was a sales representative for feed companies and owned his own hatchery. After World War II, he became convinced that the lack of a dependable market for broilers was the principal reason for the slow development of the poultry business in Wake, Granville, Durham and Franklin Counties.

After an intensive investigation, he backed his conviction with money and made plans to set up a poultry processing plant. Where to locate it was another matter; it would have to be some-

place where overhead would be low.

At this stage in his planning, his early support of rural electrification and the Wake Electric Membership Corporation began to really pay off. The Wake co-op had built a line to his farm in 1941 and an abundance of power was available to supply and heat water, cool a walk-in freezer and operate other necessary equipment. The new plant would be located right on his farm.

There was nothing pretentious about the project at first. It was built into a converted tenant house and contained a bare minimum of equipment. The plant soon became so popular with surrounding farmers that an expansion of facilities became necessary. Understandably hesitant to add too much to his investment, Davis moved his plant to Wake Forest to take advantage of the refrigeration facilities of a locker plant.

New Equipment Installed

When it became evident that his project was a success, Davis made plans to revamp his plant and move it back to the farm. Shiny new equipment went into the remodeled tenant house, and a modern walk-in freezer was constructed. The plant was soon back in operation at its original location.

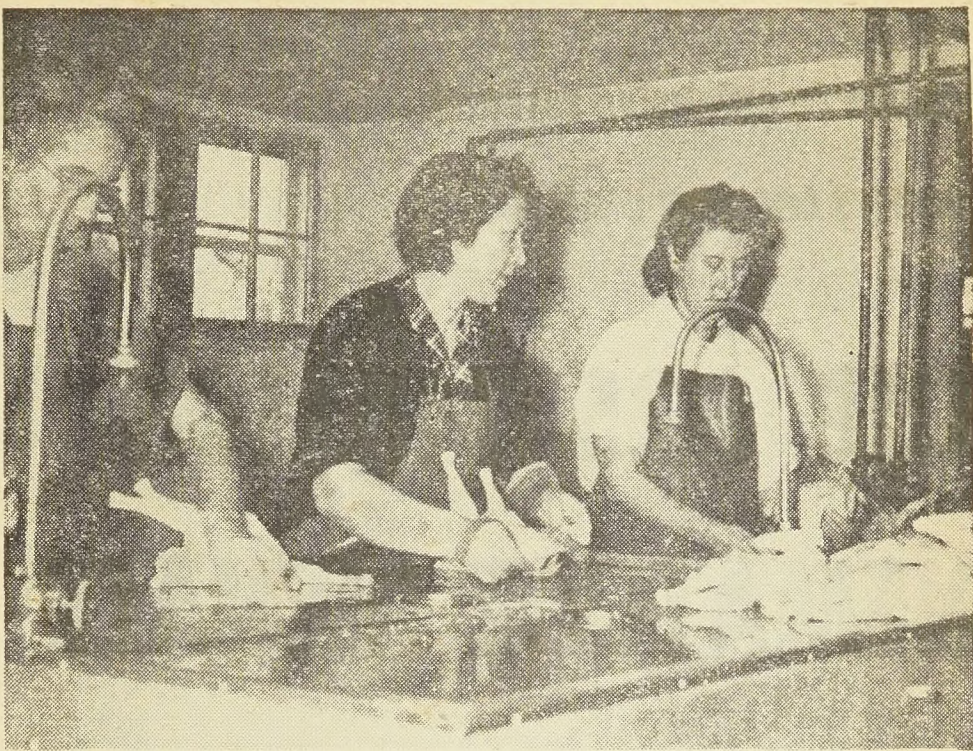
Davis says his total investment in the processing plant is approximately \$4000. That figure would have been much, much higher if he had not been able to build it on his own farm; in fact, the project might not have been feasible at all elsewhere.

The benefits to surrounding communities of this small plant are impressive. First, of course, is the fact that it has encouraged farmers to go into the broiler business, thus adding to their farm income. The plant itself employs six people on a part-time basis.

During the winter off-season, the plant has been dressing around 1000 chickens each week, operating two days per week—Monday and Thursday. It is equipped to handle 1200 per day, however, and will move toward full production during March and April, the height of the broiler season.

May Move Hatchery

In addition to the processing plant, Mr. Davis owns and operates a 47,000-chick hatchery in the nearby town of Youngsville. He paused in his discussion of the plant to move away from



The Davis poultry dressing plant employs six local people on a part time basis. Here, working at the dressing table, are (left to right) Mrs. Gladys Brown, Mrs. R. H. Lowery and Mrs. Ola Lowery.

the car and look around at his new home and outbuildings. He was thinking of moving the hatchery out to the farm, too, he said. The brooding houses were already there.

How does he brood his chicks? With electric brooders only, he said.

How about the cost?

"I've used, at one time or another, just about everything there is to brood with," he said, "and I've found that in the long run

electric brooders cost me just about half as much as anything else."

It had been a fine afternoon, and for the particular group he was talking to, that made it perfect.

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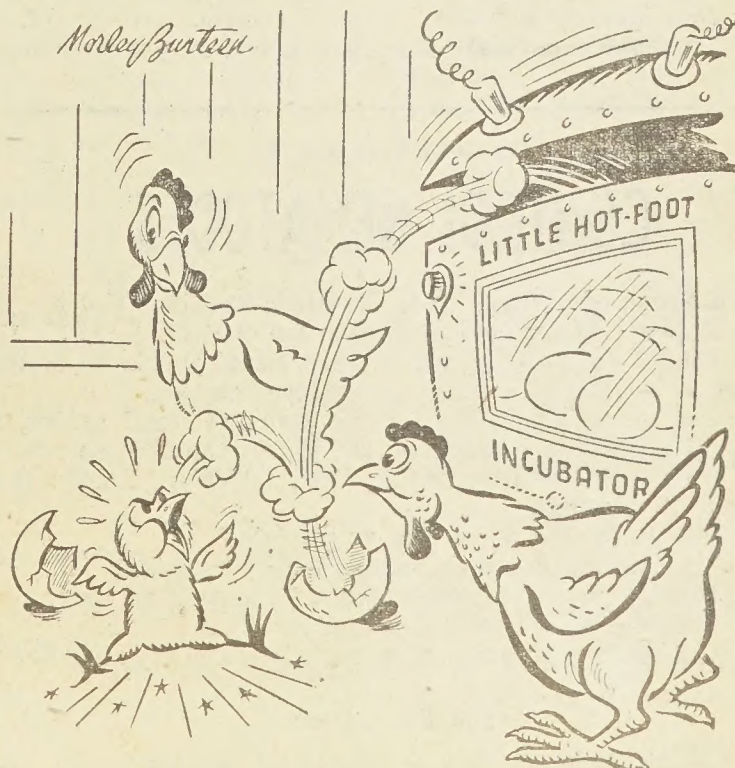
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"Well, don't just stand there! Show me a worm!"

Thanks to extensive research,
farmers can now control

THE \$25 MILLION NEMATODE MENACE

NORTH Carolina Extension Service experts estimate that nematode diseases cost flue-cured tobacco farmers in this state more than \$25 million last year. In many areas, more than one-half of the total tobacco acreage suffered appreciable damage.

The nematode damage has become so widespread in North Carolina that J. H. Jenson, head of State College's plant pathology section, has assigned a research worker and an extension specialist to work full time on the problem. Their findings to date, along with the experiences of others who have studied nematodes, indicate that effective control is now possible.

Nematodes are tiny, almost invisible creatures that weaken tobacco and other plants by sucking the juice from their roots. There are two important groups of nematodes which attack tobacco: root knot nematodes and meadow nematodes. These pests feed and reproduce in the roots of a wide variety of plants and live from year to year in the soil and in decaying roots. When tobacco and other susceptible crops are grown continuously in infested soil, the nematode population

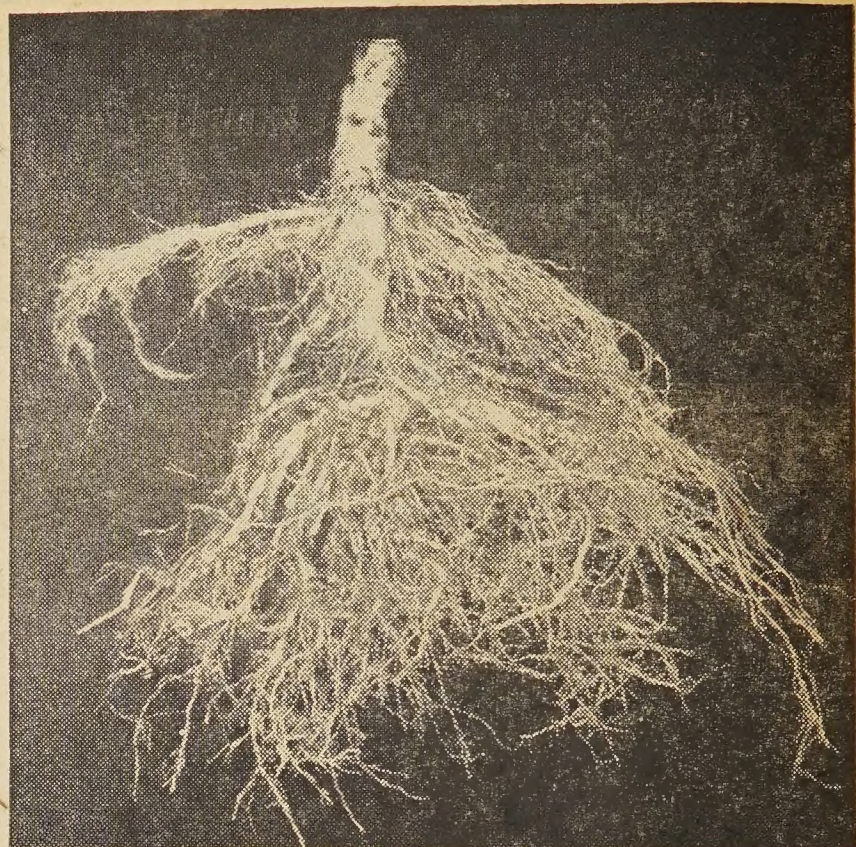
increases until tobacco is no longer profitable.

Effect On Tobacco Plants

When they pierce the root tissue of a tobacco plant and begin feeding, the resulting damage depends on the type of nematode. Roots attacked by root knot nematodes develop either tiny galls on the feeder roots, which may not be seen without close inspection, or medium to large galls and swellings which are recognized as "big root" or root knot.

Roots attacked by meadow nematodes do not develop galls or knots. Feeder roots are either decayed at the tip or girdled. Frequently even larger roots are girdled. When a plant is pulled up, affected feeder roots break off, giving the root system a "bushy" appearance. Other parts of feeder roots often slough away and leave only the thread-like central portion of the roots.

As a result, the injury to the roots interferes with the normal intake of soil water and nutrients; it also hinders the flow of sap to the tops of the plants. Affected plants then show one or a combination of these signs: (1) weakened, retarded growth; (2) sickly, pale-green to yellow leaves; (3)



A nematode-infested tobacco root. These tiny creatures pierce the root tissue and begin feeding. Result is interference with the normal intake of soil water and nutrients, reduced flow of sap to top of plant.

excessive wilting on hot, dry days; (4) premature ripening and firing of the leaves; (5) inability of leaves to "hold on" for normal priming; (6) reduced yields and poor quality including dark, chaffy leaves in the cured tobacco; (7) increased amount of brown spot disease on the leaves; (8) occasional death of seedling plants.

Methods of Control

Nematodes are so widespread that there are no practical ways to completely clean them from the soil. There are ways, however, of keeping them at a relatively low level. If the nematode diseases are not yet serious in fields, the use of recommended rotations and growing methods will keep them in check. If the nematode problem is already serious, it is necessary to fumigate the soil before rotation can be effective.

H. R. Garris, the extension plant pathologist assigned to nematodes, says that proper crop rotation is the basic principle upon which a control program can be built, and that other measures should be considered as supplemental. He cautions against expecting one rotation cycle to rid soil of nematodes, and suggests three or four-year rotations.

Rotation for Root Knot

Few crops commonly grown on North Carolina farms are resistant to root knot, and consequently will increase the disease if used in the rotation. The following crops *should not* be used in tobacco rotation as a means of combating nematodes: Austrian winter peas, lespedeza, clover, cowpeas, soybeans and most vegetables, especially sweet potato, Irish potato, pepper, beans, okra and tomato.

Here are some of the crops which have been found suitable in the rotation for root knot control: oats, barley, wheat, rye, milo and other sorghums, crotalaria, corn, peanuts, cotton, most grasses, (especially red top) and some native weeds.

Garris warns that corn, wheat, rye, barley, cotton and peanuts should not be used too often in a short rotation. Of the small grain crops, oats seems to be the most resistant to all known species of root knot nematodes.

Meadow nematodes attack so many different plants that it is hard to select resistant crops. However, results of tests show that corn, oats and grasses are the most susceptible.

Meadow nematodes survived the winter in the roots of corn, cotton, tobacco and crabgrass as well as in the soil near the roots in extension experiments. Studies in two-year rotation plots and on farms of growers showed that tobacco after either corn or cotton suffered more meadow nematode damage than after either peanuts or oat-weeds.

Cultural Practices

Certain cultural practices aid considerably in reducing the numbers of nematodes. Their value however, lies chiefly in supplementing other control measures, and they will not be effective alone. In brief, these practices are: (1) produce strong, healthy plants and set them on time; (2) follow good cultivation practices; (3) cut stalks and plow out roots, exposing them to the sun, as soon after harvesting as possible.

Soil Fumigation

Soil fumigation is highly recommended for fields that are heavily infested with nematodes and where it is necessary to reduce their numbers quickly. And experiments have shown that it pays off.

Paul Shackleford, of Wayne County, experimented with various methods of fumigation and reported increases in yield per acre of 360 to 440 pounds. This report bears out experiment station findings, which indicate an increase of from 250 to 400 pounds per acre.

Thus far two chemicals have

Practical Program To

CONTROL NEMATODES

Rotation of Tobacco with Nematode-Resistant Crops

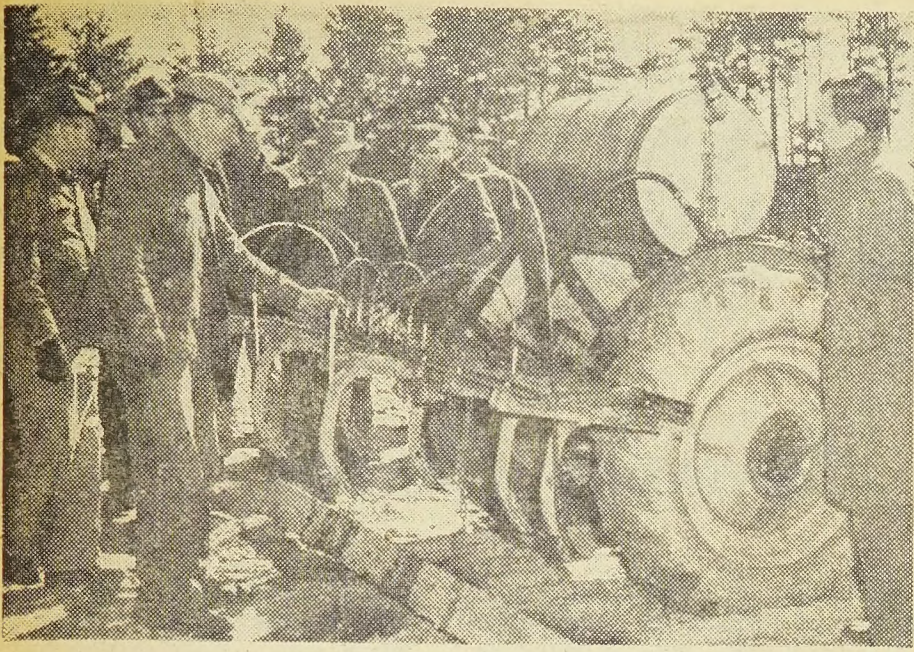
1. Rotation is the basic principle for control.
2. Do not use Austrian winter peas, lespedeza, clover, cowpeas, soybeans, or vegetable crops in the tobacco rotation.
3. Use nematode-resistant crops such as small grains, sorghums, corn, peanuts, cotton and red top in the tobacco rotation.
4. Rotate the rotation rather than follow a "fixed pattern" of crops in the rotation.
5. Follow as long a rotation as possible.

Cultural Practices To Supplement Rotations

1. Produce strong, healthy plants for setting on time.
2. Follow good cultivation practices.
3. Cut stalks and turn out the roots immediately after harvesting.

Soil Fumigation

1. Fumigate soils where serious losses have occurred. Thereafter keep nematode diseases down by rotation and cultural practices.



The "plow sole" method of fumigation allows fumigant to be sprayed in the bottom of the old furrow just ahead of the plow and is covered immediately by soil turned from new furrow.

shown the most promise in tests. These are ethylene dibromide and dichloropropane - dichloropropene mixture.

Ethylene dibromide is sold under such trade names as Dowflume W-40, Solifume 40, Dowfume W-85. Dichloropropane-dichloropropene mixture is marketed under such trade names as D-D and Dowfume N. The local county agent should be consulted for information concerning proper dosage.

Methods of Fumigation

There are two general methods of fumigating soil—broadcast and row. If the broadcast, or "overall," method is selected, two choices of application are open to the farmer:

(1) Chisel - Injection Method: In this treatment, the liquid chemical is applied in bands about 10 inches apart and six to eight inches deep. The gas given off from the liquid penetrates throughout the cultivated layer of soil giving an even treatment. The fumigant is applied by "chisel-type" applicators operated on standard tractors. A drag is pulled behind the applicator to firm the top layer of soil, thus sealing in the gas. When applied this way, the chemical usually costs from \$27 to \$34 per acre.

(2) Plow Sole Method: The same amount of fumigant is used in this method and the soil gets an even treatment. The applicator is attached to the tractor and bottom plows. The fumigant is sprayed in the bottom of the old furrow just ahead of the plow and is covered immediately by soil turned from the new furrow. A drag should be pulled behind the equipment to pull in the soil and complete the smoothing.

Row Treatment fumigates only the row area, using about half the rate of chemicals for either the chisel or plow sole method. Best results are obtained if the chemicals are applied when the fertilizer is distributed and the ridge is prepared. Tobacco must not be planted until at least two weeks after fumigation. In applying row treatments, either one-row horse drawn or tractor equipment may be used. The chemical should be applied in the row six to eight inches deep and covered immediately as the ridge

is prepared, either by listers attached to the fertilizer distributor or by a turning plow.

The row method has the advantage of being less expensive than the other methods, but it also has disadvantages. Chief among these is the necessary two-weeks waiting period before plants can be transplanted. If rains occur during the waiting period, part of the fertilizer may be leached away, especially in light soils. Also, since only a part of the soil is treated, nematodes may build up faster than with broadcast treatments.

Condition of Land

Regardless of the method of application, land must be well broken, disked and harrowed before fumigants are applied. The soil should be free of undecayed roots, stalks, turfs and other debris. And it is very important that the soil temperature at six inches depth at the time of application be between 40-degrees F. and 80-degrees F., preferably between 50 and 70-degrees. The soil moisture should be only moderate—neither too wet nor too dry.

As mentioned earlier, row treatments should be applied as near two weeks before transplanting as possible. With other methods, fumigants may be applied any time the above soil conditions exist, up to two weeks before transplanting. Most treating is now being done in early spring.

Will Not Cure "Black Shank"

Garris warns against depending on nematode fumigants to kill the "germs" that cause such diseases as black shank and Granville wilt. A test on the Herman Brown farm in Johnston County showed that the fumigants were not effective in a plot already infested with black shank disease. Garris believes, however, that such treatments will help if the seed used is resistant to black shank.

At present Experiment Station plant breeders are trying to develop varieties of tobacco resistant to nematodes. So far, their efforts have been in vain, although results of tests show promise for the future. In the meantime, extension specialists recommend rotation and more rotation as the most effective preventative measure farmers can take.

Plans for Annual 4-H Farm and Home Electric Awards Program Announced

Program Organized to Encourage Interest in Electrical Methods

Plans for the annual 4-H Farm and Home Electric Awards Program, sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, in cooperation with State Extension Services, are under way. This awards program is open to young people enrolled during the current year in 4-H Club work in accordance with the requirements of the State Extension Services.

The 4-H Farm and Home Electric Awards Program was organized to encourage 4-H Club participants to (1) develop active interest in electrical methods and equipment used on farms and in homes, and to determine and develop practical improvements for more profitable and more enjoyable farm life; (2) acquire a working knowledge and skill in the most effective and profitable utilization of electricity on the farms and in the homes; (3) develop plans for utilizing electricity and electrical equipment most efficiently in the improvement of the farm, the home, and the community; and (4) to help others to acquire this knowledge and skill in improving farm and home methods and raising standards of living in the community.

Requirements For Participation

In order to participate in this program, the 4-H Club member must do a good job in his or her 4-H farm and home electric project or activity. Local 4-H Club leaders or the County Extension Office will supply full information regarding regulations, records required, and reporting date to those interested in participating.

Awards Offered

Awards for winning submissions, offered by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, include,

for County winners, a maximum of four gold-filled medals of honor for blue award groups of 4-H members in each county; for State winners, an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 29 through December 3; and, for National winners, six \$300 college scholarships to State winners in blue award group, preferably three boys and three girls. In addition a handsomely embossed plaque will be awarded to the County reporting the most outstanding 4-H Farm and Home Electric Program in the State. Every County submitting a report on "Form 3" (Special Report on County-wide Farm and Home Electric Program) to the State 4-H office before the date specified by the State Club Leader will be considered for this award. This report form is available upon request from the State Club office and the National Committee on Boy and Girls' Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Copies of the "4-H Electric Program Catalogue," prepared by the Westinghouse Corporation, which lists items on demonstrations, farm electrical equipment, home appliances, electricity and its use, and motion pictures are available from the Extension Service workers and 4-H leaders, or by writing the School Service Department H, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 401 Liberty Avenue, P. O. Box 2278, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Home Economists and Electrification Advisors of the electric membership cooperatives serving 4-H Club members have offered their assistance in these electrical projects.

Soil Fumigation for Nematode Control

Soil fumigation is an effective treatment for quickly reducing the nematode population in fields where your infestation is high and where you cannot get the benefits of rotation and cultural practices immediately.

1. Ethylene dibromide and dichloropropane-dichloropropene mixtures are both effective as soil fumigants for nematode control.

2. You can usually apply either chemical with chisel-type, plow sole or row applicators.

3. For best results land should be well prepared and neither too wet nor too dry. The soil temperature at six inches depth should be between 50 F. and 70 F. at time of application.

4. When soil conditions are favorable, you can fumigate any time up to two weeks before transplanting.

5. Apply the fumigant at a depth of from six to eight inches.

6. Fumigation is not a cure-all. It will not control black shank and wilt diseases.

7. Fumigation will not kill all the nematodes. Treatments are effective for one season.

8. Do not use fumigants too often in the same fields. We don't know the chance of bad effects from fumigation building up on tobacco.

9. Do not set nematode-infested plants in fumigated soil. Supplement field fumigation with treatment of infested plant bed soils.

10. Apply soil fumigants properly or you may fail to control nematodes.

NORTH CAROLINA

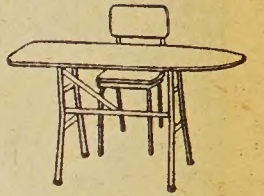
Homemakers

Page

Find Ironing Irksome?



Plan an Efficient Laundry Center



GOOD planning and good equipment can take a great deal of the gloom out of most household chores. By this token, housewives with well planned, well-equipped ironing centers find they can face the week's ironing with more courage than the housewife who goes about this chore in a harum-scarum manner, takes hundreds of unnecessary steps in the process, and ends the day in near-hysterics. Establishing such a work center is simple; your present equipment will probably serve the purpose perfectly.

Location for the Center

Choosing the location for your ironing center will depend, of course, on the architectural plan of your home. Perhaps you have a utility room or a work porch which is ideal for this task. If so, your ironing center will be a cinch. If such space is not available to you, then plan your ironing center in a corner of your kitchen. If space for the establishment of an ironing nook is plentiful, you'll probably want to switch locations with the seasons: the work porch is fine for summer, but the kitchen is cozier for ironing in the winter months.

The amount of space needed for the center will be determined by the amount of ironing you do, the kind, amount, and size of tools and equipment you use, and, again, the available space. Other important features to consider are good ventilation, adequate natural and artificial light, a convenience outlet for electricity, and storage space.

Minimum equipment for an

efficient ironing center should include an iron and ironing board (unless you have a rotary ironer), one or two baskets for unironed and freshly ironed cloths (a plastic bag might serve you better for

your selection: 1. *Power use* — A rating of 1,000 watts is desirable. 2. *Control dial*—Be sure your new iron has an adjustable control dial conveniently placed. 3. *Sole plate* — The iron's sole plate

ter. It is partially responsible for the way the cord acts when you are ironing. Your center should be planned so that the cord will drag very little, and so that there will be little or no strain on it. (Accompanying sketch shows recommended positions for the outlet and the length of cord needed for each position.) An attachment which fits on the ironing board for holding the cord in place can be purchased in most five and ten cent stores. Judge the length of the cord on your iron by the position of your board in connection with the outlet. In choosing the length of your cord, it is wise to consider also the length of your ironing board.

Selecting or Remodeling Ironing Boards

Features to consider carefully when selecting a new ironing board or remodeling the old one are: 1. *The ironing surface*. 2. *The height*—An adjustable height in an ironing board is a most practical feature. A board that is too high or too low often tires you unnecessarily. 3. *Adjustment Mechanism*—The board should be easy to set up. 4. *Clearance under the board*—This clearance should be adequate for garments ironed over the end of the board and for knees if you sit down to iron. 5. *Construction* — The board should be sturdy and well balanced so it will not wobble. White pine or gum is usually used. 6. *Top*—The top should be warp proof. 7. *Pad and Cover*—The pad and cover should be shaped to fit so that they will not wrinkle. 8. *Weight*—The board should be light, but sturdy, so that it will be easy to handle.

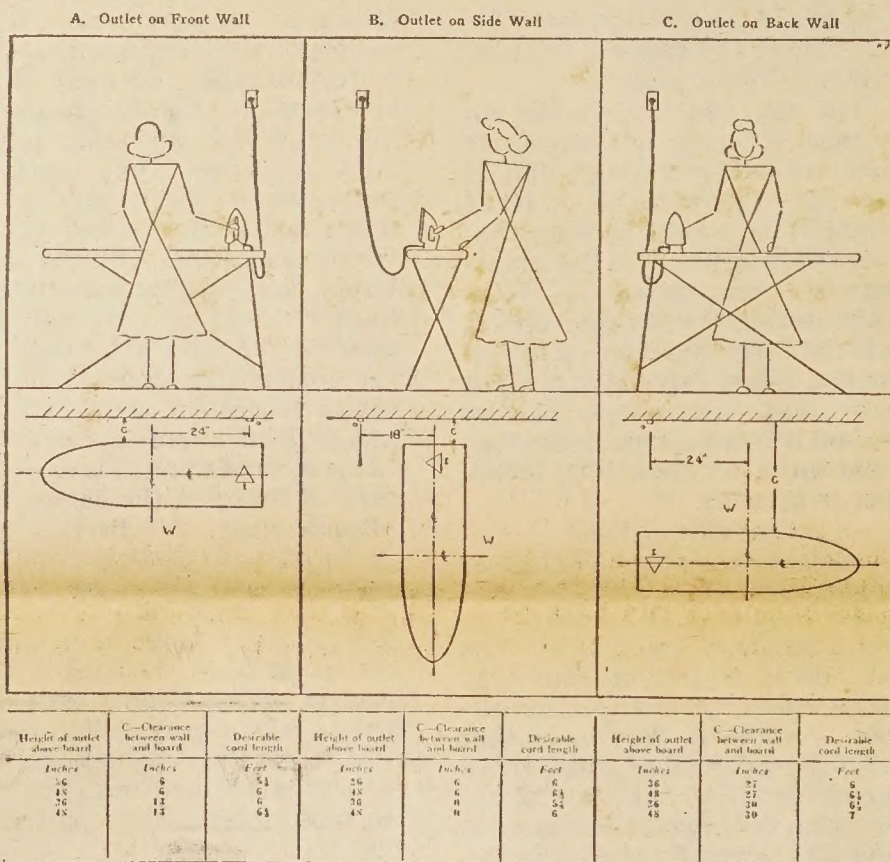
Points on Padding

Two thicknesses of tight-fitting padding are recommended for the ironing board. When padding, cut each layer of padding two or three inches larger than the size of the board. Tack the padding to under side of the board without wrinkles. Ironing board covers should be made of closely woven material such as unbleached muslin. It is desirable to have two covers so that one will always be clean.

Placement of Ironing Equipment

The basket (or the plastic bag) containing the unironed clothes should be placed high enough to prevent stooping for the articles. The basket you have available to receive the freshly ironed garments should also be placed convenient to your reach.

A rack for folded articles that
(Continued on Page 15)



The Farmer's Daughter Hears Parental Problems

By Becky Rivers

I'M SICK of teen-agers," writes Mrs. Abigail Heath in a recent issue of McCALL'S magazine. Did you read the reasons this harassed mom of two teensters gives for her revolt against the high school hierarchy? I read them, and how they should bring blushes to the cheeks of the coke and 'burger clan! Maybe we'd better do a little self-examining.

Mrs. Heath thinks it's time the teen crowd shared the home again with Mom and Dad. She's a little weary of being pushed aside for the convenience of the young. How about you—do you hovel the parents away from the living room each evening so you can entertain the gang there? Mrs. Heath is all for sharing the home—but she thinks the sharing should be equal. Maybe you'd better consider Mom and Dad's plans for the evening before making your own. A little cooperation can spare a lot of bad feelings.

The revolutionary mom of whom I speak is finally (after curbing boiling emotions for a good many years) outraged at her son and daughter's criticism of everything she does. She buys her dresses to please herself (and maybe Pop), and if she likes them, she'd prefer that her children play along with her, and keep their cries of "that dress looks so silly and childish" to themselves. After all, she doesn't get very far in trying to advise THEM in selecting THEIR clothes. Are you a mom-and-pop-criticizer this

month? How about judging them in the light of human beings rather than by some ideological parents you dreamed up with the aid of the last short story you read. You know, you might not live up to their expectations either!

MRS. HEATH often finds herself or her husband walking on important errands because her conquering offsprings have taken the family car to chase to their own pleasures. And to add the back-breaking straw, they are constantly on a campaign for the family to buy a new car: "The old thing is so ugly, I'm ashamed to be seen in it!" When the underprivileged parents ARE granted the use of the car, they usually find the gas tank empty. And you—do you take parental property without asking and return it in bad condition? You know, families should be treated like friends—and I know you're careful about those things you borrow from friends.

Are you doing your share of the housework? Mrs. Heath reminds us that mothers spend the greater part of their time doing things left undone by thoughtless sons and daughters. This family business should be run on a co-

(Continued on Page 15)

This and That - - -

For Your Scrapbook

Successful and Easy Housework—Ruth Current, your State Home Demonstration Agent, advises that the secret lies in a work plan or schedule. She suggests that your work can be divided into three classifications: 1. Jobs to be done every day like bedmaking, washing dishes, and cooking meals. 2. The weekly tasks, such as darning and mending, and doing the laundry. 3. Occasional tasks: waxing and caring for floors, cleaning out and setting closets to rights, straightening up bureau and desk drawers, conserving food, caring for rugs and curtains.

An Orange a Day—Try orange French toast for a new breakfast treat. Dip bread in beaten egg and orange juice, grated rind for flavor, too; fry in butter. Spread toast with butter, marmalade, and pop under the broiler to glaze.

February's Child—Your amethyst birthstone, the stone of St. Valentine, is symbolic of sincerity.

An Umbrella Tray—A large metal tray, which can be purchased at the five and dime, placed inside your front door for dripping umbrellas will prevent many a mopping job.

Steps for Stain Removing—Treat the stain while it is fresh. Know your cloth. Test for color change on a sample before using stain remover. Work carefully

and quickly. Try simple methods first. Avoid hot water. Use removers sparingly. Use light, brushing motions. Neutralize acids with alkalis; alkalis with acids. Rinse well and dry rapidly. Spread liquid remover unevenly into the cloth around the stain.

Dampen by the Dozen—If dampening, rolling, and "resting" clothes before ironing irks you, try this: Just drop the clothes into a large plastic bag; when the bag is full, pour in a cup of hot water, dribbling it around. Press out all the air, fasten the bag tightly, and set it aside overnight. Next morning you'll find the clothes are nicely and evenly damp—just as if you'd spent much longer sprinkling each piece separately.

Around the Bathtub—There's good news for women who have been reaching out to wash the far side of the bathtub. It's a cellulose sponge mop on a 22" aluminum rod with a lucite handle. Laden with soapsuds, it can be wielded in all the far reaches of the tub with no trouble at all to knees, back, or scrubbing arm. It has a self-wringing rubber back, so a slight squeeze rinses it out.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Pattern Department, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

Snip 'n Sew for Spring

Hearts and Flowers

There is no season for romance, although Dan Cupid is specially honored on St. Valentine's Day. And speaking of valentines, there was a time when a valentine from a gentleman could rightly be considered a proposal of marriage. These days there are no strings to valentines, though romance has not dimmed in popularity. January or June—it's sweetheart time.

Sweethearts

- ½ cup butter or margarine
- ½ cup honey
- ½ cup All-Bran
- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon cloves
- ¼ teaspoon allspice

Blend butter with honey and beat until creamy. Crush All-Bran slightly. Sift together flour, soda and spices. Add to honey mixture with All-Bran. Mix thoroughly. Chill. Roll dough on lightly floured board to about 1/16 inch in thickness. Cut with floured, heart-shaped cookie cutter. Place on greased baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350 F.) about 10 minutes. When cool, frost and decorate if desired. Yield: About 5 dozen cookies.



4864
SIZES 2-10
TWO main pattern pieces for dress! Two main pattern pieces for cape! Mother, did you ever see such an adorable outfit? Make this for a spring ensemble! Dress has another version with smart Peter Pan collar and embroidery. Pattern 4864: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress, 2 yards 36-inch; cape, 1½ yards 54-inch. Embroidery transfer included.



9311 12-20; 30-42
SEE this honey of a dress! Then study the diagram! Did you ever see such an easy sew? FEW pattern parts, minimum details. Get this on your sewing machine right now! For your new dater—or make it up in cotton. Pattern 9311: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 39-inch.



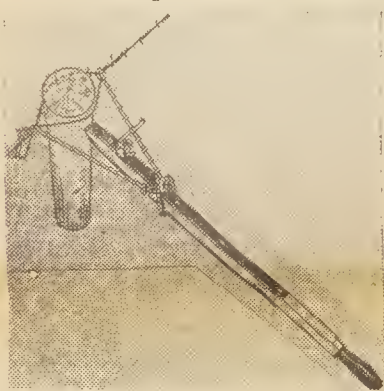
R4760
SIZES 34-48
FOLLOW THIS PATTERN to your new slenderizing two-piece! Easy-sew—no waist seam! So comfortable to wear—has all your favorite style details. Scallop, softness at bosom, six-gore skirt, and three sleeve versions! Just right for a spring go-everywhere! Pattern R4760 comes in Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

NEW PRODUCTS

For
Better Farming—
Better Living

Four-Way Fence Tool Now on Market

A four-way fence tool consisting of a fence stretcher, slack taker, splicer and staple puller has been marketed by the International Steel Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. One man, says the manufacturer, can tighten miles of barb or woven wire fence without removing a single staple. Sufficient leverage can be maintained to take up slack in 20 rods of barb wire fence—10 rods each way from the post where the slack was taken. Slack is removed from wire without a twist, kink, crimp or splice at any point along the entire fence. The tool is designed to stretch any wire to any broken off fence post without resetting or bracing the post. Stretching and splicing can be done in one operation.



Called the Universal Fence Stretcher, the four pound, 36 inch long tool stretches one wire at a time in building a new fence; takes up slack in old woven or barb wire fence; splices wire; or pulls staples. Old-fashioned methods of fence mending using ropes, block and tackle or pulleys are eliminated. Simple but ruggedly designed, a farm boy can easily mend fences single-handed, declares the International Steel Company.

This stretcher is patented and is backed by a one-year guarantee by the manufacturer against defects. Suggested retail price is 14.95 packaged in lots of six, shipping weight 24 pounds net, f.o.b. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Information may be obtained by writing the above company at 711 West Lake Street, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

Wake Radio Program

(Continued from Page 4)

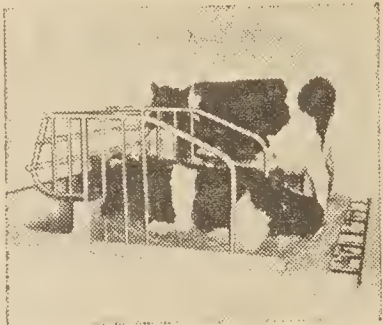
about the Wake Cooperative and its members.

Although announcer McClellan will offer "Cavalcade" audiences helpful hints on the use of electricity on the farm, this program is designed to use a minimum of commercials.

Officials of the Wake Co-op say this program is sponsored in the interest of fostering understanding of the cooperative's work and the uses of electricity.

New Comfort Stall Offers Added Width

A new type of comfort stall for dairy cows has just been developed and put on the market by the Clay Equipment Corporation. Mr. Joseph Clay, president of this company, advises that "our new comfort stall can raise milk production of any dairy herd up to 10 per cent . . . and we can prove it." The company states that it is wider and easier for cows to lie down.



The manufacturer says that this new stall will prolong the yearly high milk production period of dairy cows, and, in addition, help maintain a longer production life per cow . . . with 1 to 2 more lactations.

The extra wide stall helps prevent udder injuries. Tests made by the manufacturer have shown up to 70 per cent less injuries. This extra width also allows more room for the milking machine and operator.

Additional information on these new type comfort stalls may be obtained by writing Clay Equipment Corporation, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Infrared Brooding

(Continued from Page 5)

Hussy, electrification advisor at Randolph, has developed a way to keep such a thing from happening again. He advises all poultrymen who use infrared bulbs to turn them off for a few seconds each night when the chicks are young, to get them acquainted with darkness. Another remedy is a low-voltage bulb connected to a dry-cell battery and wired to the electric system. If the power fails, the battery light comes on automatically.

After that night, Mr. Macon lost no more chicks, and the total loss for the seven weeks of the brooding period was 159, a good record even with the one bad occurrence.

In all, Mr. Macon used 1576 kilowatt-hours during the seven weeks at a power rate of 1¾ cents. This amounted to \$27.58, or approximately 2.7 cents per chick. At a low-bracket power rate of 1½ cents, the total would have been \$18.91, or approximately 1.9 cents per chick.

Mr. Macon brooded 85 chicks per lamp, and is convinced that he could have brooded 125-150 just as easily. He plans to try a larger number this year, thus bringing the brooding cost per chick down. He was very enthusiastic about the quality of infrared brooding.

On Any Farm:

Elevators Save Steps, Patience

ELEVATORS, hoists and blowers are saving steps, patience and lots of hard work on the farm. They have been adapted to fit into many farming operations where "back breaking" lifting and moving jobs are the rule rather than the exception.

It makes little difference whether the produce is sacked, boxed or loose, mechanical equipment is available or can be built which will handle the required chore. Commercial equipment is available for most general work of this kind, but in some cases resourceful farmers have made their own conveyors for special jobs.

A blueprint, a farm welder, some scrap metal, an electric motor and the mechanical know-how, which most farmers possess, seem all that are required to make new equipment or adapt conventional models for unusual elevating or conveying tasks.

George Purvis, of Route 1, Robbins, has constructed a versatile conveyor to use primarily as a litter-cleaner in his chicken houses. Using improved pulleys, a discarded corn picker chain, and a 1 hp electric motor, he built a 22-foot conveyor. Easily moved by one man, it doubles in season as a corn-cribber.

Mr. Purvis thinks his conveyor could be made even more versatile by making the motor portable so

that it could be used for other farm chores.

In most of the popular drag type elevators, used for raising grain, ear corn or baled hay, motors of from ¼ to ½ horsepower are used. This type is six inches wide, has sloping top boards and a hopper at the receiving end. Some are equipped with two or four wheel trucks.

Cup type elevators are used in granaries to raise grain or ear corn into overhead bins. Motors of from one to five horsepower are recommended for this operation. Some idea of the small cost involved in the operation of elevators may be gleaned from statistics which show that the expenditure of only one to five kilowatt-hours of power are needed to raise 1,000 bushels of grain with an elevator equipped with a five horsepower motor.

The most common hoist on the farm is the hay hoist. It can be operated by one man standing on the load and is applicable for use with both slings and forks. Motors of from three to five horsepower will handle the job at an electrical cost of about one-third kilowatt hour of power per ton. Single drum hoists generally are used. They employ weighted pull-backs which return the fork to the wagon after the hay has been moved upward and along the mow track to the place where it is to be dropped. Ropes are used for controls.

Wickard May Keep REA Job

Questions over the status of the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration in the new administration may be academic. A separate act of Congress in 1936 established REA in the Department of Agriculture. Under the act the administrator has all powers relating to its functioning. He is paid \$15,000 per year and is appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, to the position for a term of 10 years.

When discussion of removal under a change in administration arises, one goes to the law itself. According to Section 9 of the original act, the administrator is required to administer the agency "entirely on a non-partisan basis." While most top agency administrators are tendering resignations to the incoming president as a courtesy gesture, it might even be that the REA administrator would run afoul of the law if he did submit such a resignation due to this insistence on non-partisanship.

The act states in no uncertain terms that if the administrator is found by the President to be guilty of a violation of this section, he shall be removed from office.

Claude R. Wickard, REA administrator, is the first adminis-

trator to be faced with a change of administration, since REA was not created until after the first election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. He was appointed in 1945 by Roosevelt and his term will expire in 1955.

Agriculture Secretary-elect Ezra T. Benson knows Mr. Wickard and is believed to hold him in high regard. However, there has been no word from Benson since the election on his attitude towards rural electrification and possible changes he might make in administration of that program.

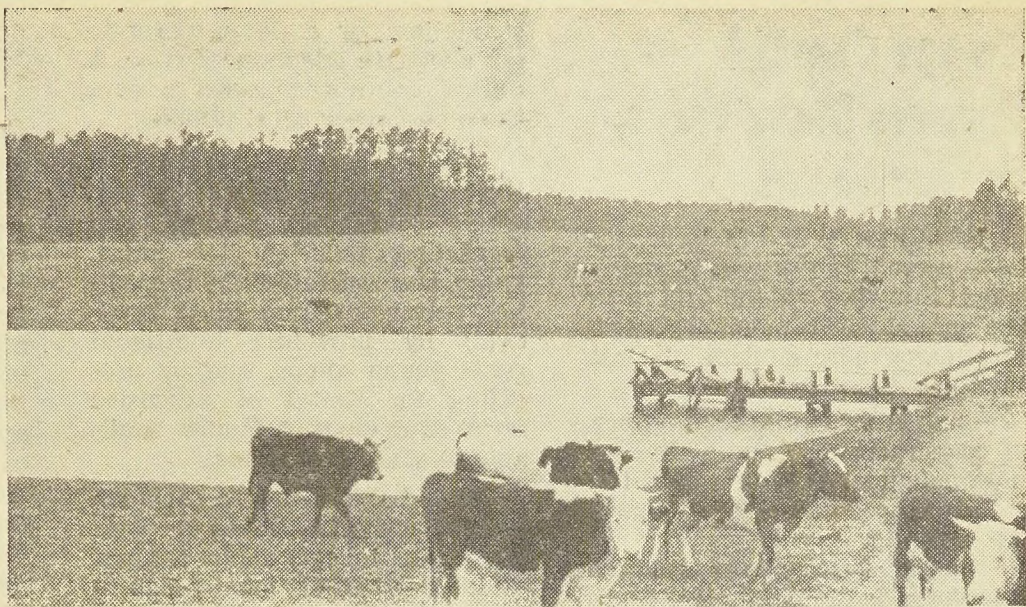
In the seventeen years of REA, the Secretary of Agriculture has been friendly to the program and has given a free hand to the administrator in all important decisions. The administrator has been able to run the agency on his own using Department legal counsel and other special services.

The wiring layout of the modern kitchen should include special circuits for range, water heater, dish washer and disposal unit, home freezer, and plenty of convenience outlets for small appliances.

Electricity has made it possible for cooking to undergo a revolution within the memory of most of us.

Think electricity
hasn't revolutionized
farm living? Just

Take a Look At Purvis Farm



This all-purpose, 2-acre lake at the Purvis Farm is well-stocked with bass and bream, deep enough for summer swimming and boating. Mrs. Purvis holds record with 4½ pound bass. Neighbors and friends are welcome to use the lake.

MOORE COUNTY is the heart of the poultry business in North Carolina; you can drive for miles in any direction there and see farm after farm with imposing chicken houses. In this section, where chickens are big business, poultrymen have welcomed electricity with open arms; and electricity has completely revolutionized their poultry methods.

An excellent case in point is the farm of George Purvis, Rt. 1, Robbins. Mr. Purvis raises broilers and keeps a flock of 12,000 of them. He has his own dressing plant and markets about 1200 broilers each week. A tour of his farm is enough to convince the greatest skeptic that electricity has become indispensable in poultry operations, for electricity is the heart-beat of the Purvis farm.

The converted army barracks which Mr. Purvis uses for poultry houses are equipped with automatic feeders, automatic waterers, lights and little cleaners. None of these can be considered as frills or luxuries and Mr. Purvis had sound reasons for installing all of them.

The automatic feeder, for example, saves two hours time each day over manual feeding, and saves four bags of feed for each 1000 chicks during the 11-week feeding period.

The little cleaner, which is portable and can be use as a corn-cribber, was installed for two reasons, according to Mr. Purvis;

first, of course, to eliminate the laborious, time-consuming chore of disposing of litter, and, second, to prevent dust from agitating Mr. Purvis' asthma.

Running water is a feature of all the Purvis poultry houses, along with devices which automatically keep the waterers filled. The water for the poultry houses and other farm and home uses is provided by two pumps — one cistern pump and one deep well. These pumps, along with an air compressor, are located in a tight, concrete block pump house.

Poultry operations on the Purvis farm are not confined to just raising broilers. The farm has its own dressing plant, complete with up to date electrical equipment. In this plant the Purvis family dresses 1200 of their own broilers each week and then markets them in surrounding towns. Except for a hatchery, the farm is a complete poultry unit.

The farm is also a perfect example of how electricity can revolutionize farm work and farm living. Before electric power was extended to the farm by the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, none of the modern methods now in use were possible.

And modern methods are not confined to farm operations. In her kitchen, Mrs. Purvis has a complete line of electrical appliances to speed the work of cooking for hungry farmhands. The big electric range is her pride and joy.

In front of their home and at

the base of a gently rolling hill, the Purvis family has an all-purpose farm pond that is the envy of all who see it. Actually, it is more of a lake than a pond, since it covers more than two acres. The water is crystal-clear and is stocked liberally with bass and bream. It is primarily for family

welcome to fish as much as they like, but friendship, not money, is the price of admission.

At the deepest end, the pond is 12 feet deep and a small pier with a diving board has been constructed. It is just about the most de luxe "swimming hole" in the state.

The pond is also large enough for boating, and the family, of course, has a boat that will get them out to where the big ones are biting. Mrs. Purvis holds the pond record—a 4½-pound bass.

This truly is a progressive farm family. They live, work and play as a family, using modern, time and labor saving equipment and enjoying the finest facilities for recreation. They have achieved what many farm families are working toward — a way of life that is largely free of the old time farm drudgeries.

And this may account for the fact that the two strong Purvis sons have remained on the farm.

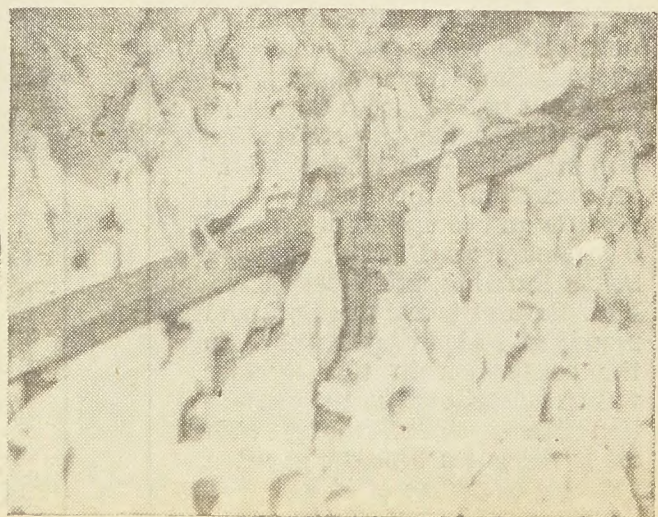
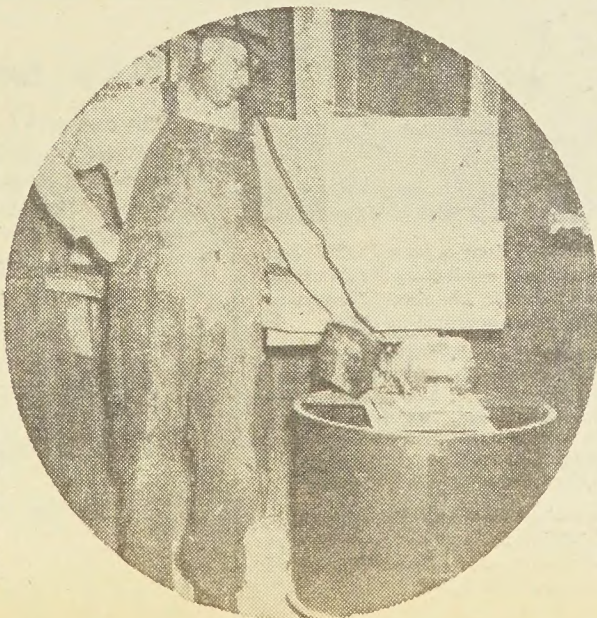
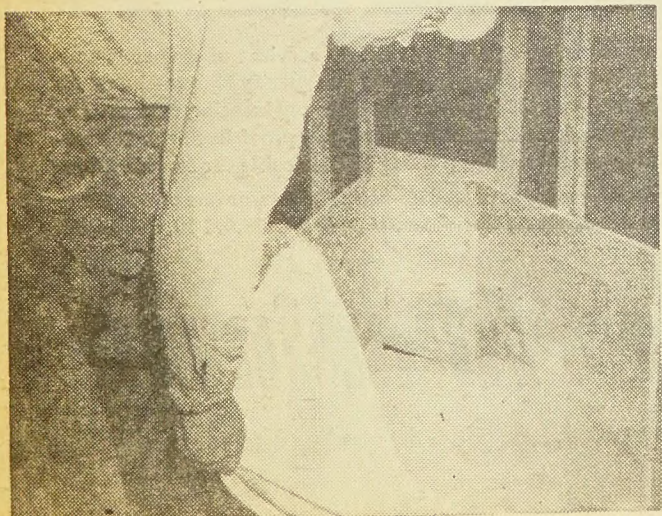
If your electric range oven needs a real cleaning, here's a tip: Take out the heating elements and racks, swab down the oven lining with a cloth or paper towel saturated with household ammonia, close the oven door with the ammonia-soaked swab still in the oven, let stand overnight and clean as usual the next day.



One of the Purvis sons adjusts the scalding in the farm poultry dressing plant. Broilers are brooded, raised, and dressed on the farm, and sold to markets in nearby towns.

recreation and no attempt has been made to commercialize it by charging for fishing rights. Mr. Purvis' friends and neighbors are

center, where it is automatically sent out through the house on endless conveyors (right). Other features of the Purvis poultry houses include litter cleaners, running water, brooders and lights.



Mr. Purvis says this automatic poultry feeder saves two hours each day, and four bags of feed for each 1000 chicks during the 11-week feeding period. At left, he empties a bag into the hopper. The feed falls by gravity into the tub at

Co-ops Can Aid Farmers Many Ways, Survey Shows

RALEIGH, N. C.—Cooperatives have served farmers in many ways. But they—alone and with the help of government—can provide many more services, at least in North Carolina.

That is what a special survey of cooperatives by the state and national governments and the state's cooperative council found out recently.

Similar surveys will soon be completed in the states of Washington, Ohio and Arkansas. The survey program has grown out of the advisory committee of national cooperative organizations now serving USDA.

Here is what the North Carolina survey learned:

Co-ops in the state market cotton, grain, eggs, poultry, seed and livestock, and buy seed, feed, fertilizer and farm supplies. One cooperative, the Farmers Cooperative Exchange, did a business of \$42 million last year. However, FCX has marketed, for example, only about 1% of the grain produced in the state.

Many communities have been

struggling for a dozen years to get adequate telephone service. A united program is needed to serve these and other rural families.

Cooperatives could expand their services to farmers by providing additional storage and marketing facilities for grain, fruits, and vegetables; by furnishing petroleum and allied products; by providing additional rural phone co-ops, and by providing for rental of expensive farm equipment not now available to small size farms.

To aid the co-ops in their expanded activities, USDA through land-grant colleges could conduct an intensive educational program among farmers as to the services now rendered by cooperatives and the need for and proper operating methods of, cooperatives." Land-grant colleges could also help co-ops by training managerial help.

Wake EMC Announces Contest Rules

(Continued from Page 3)

names from the submitted essays. An eligibility slip, which may be obtained from the Wake Co-op or from the February newsletter of the cooperative, will be attached to the entry. This slip will contain the name of the applicant and the cooperative will assign a number to the slip. A corresponding number will be placed on the applicant's entry.

The essays will be judged on a basis of 30 points: 10 points for originality of thought; 10 points for sincerity; 5 points for composition; and 5 points for neatness.

Prizes for the winning contestants are: (1) First prize—\$35 in cash to the contestant, and an electric appliance valued at \$125 to the contestant's family. (This

appliance will be chosen by the contestant's family.) (2) Second prize—\$20 cash to the contestant and an electrical appliance valued at \$50 to the contestant's family. (3) Third prize—\$15 cash to the contestant, and an electric appliance valued at \$25 to the contestant's family.

Winning entries in the contest will be announced at the cooperative's annual meeting on April 11.

Complete contest rules appear in the February issue of the Wake EMC newsletter.

Use high heat on the units of your electric range only until the boiling point is reached, then switch to the lowest position that will keep the food cooking and save on your electric bill.

National Convention

(Continued from Page 3)

region favor this project. She said that opposition to this project was coming primarily from Idaho Power and Light Company, whose majority stockholders are insurance companies located in the Northeastern United States.

A total of 54 resolutions was passed by the convention. These resolutions summed up basically the policy which the Association will follow in the coming year. One of them called for wholehearted support of President Eisenhower and his new administration so long as it does not oppose the best interests of the farm electrification program. Another, which was debated at length before passage, urged all electric cooperatives to cease calling themselves "REA Co-ops" and to identify themselves by their actual local names.

One resolution recommended that NRECA's board of directors proceed to secure an adequate building to house the Association's Washington offices. The board was instructed to secure the funds for this purpose without raising dues or imposing assessments on the Association's members.

About half of North Carolina's delegation made the convention trip on the "Dixie REA Special," an excursion train assembled in Atlanta and composed of over 200 delegates from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Several board directors and managers stated that traveling to the convention in this manner was as educational as the convention itself, since talking with other delegates brought about a valuable exchange of ideas.

The Association's 1954 convention will be held in Miami.

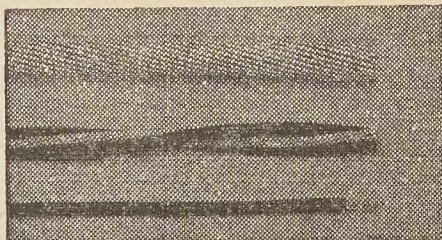


LOUIE C. SPENCER (left), Manager of the Delta Electric Power Association, Greenwood, Mississippi, discusses scheduling of a secondary distribution line installation with James R. Burnett, Delta Purchasing Agent and Engineer. According to Mr. Spencer:

"It's easy to do business with Kaiser Aluminum"

"In every way," Mr. Spencer explains, "we find Kaiser Aluminum easy to do business with. Shipping promises are met, and little paper work is required to make sure Kaiser Aluminum conductor is received on time."

"What's more," Mr. Spencer continues, "Kaiser Aluminum takes a personal interest in our problems. Their engineers and conductor specialists are always at our disposal for any help or advice we need."



In addition to long-accepted ACSR and all aluminum conductor, the following sizes of Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene Conductor are accepted by REA:

#4 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2 Solid All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#1-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#1/0-7 Strand All-aluminum . . . 4/64" Neoprene Covering

Also, Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene covered Triplex self-supporting cable was the first conductor of its kind to meet the standards of REA!

Let Kaiser Aluminum help you make better installations at lower cost

The complete Field, Engineering and Laboratory services of Kaiser Aluminum are available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor. Request free pamphlet giving complete engineering data on new Kaiser Aluminum covered conductor—both weatherproof line wire for secondary distribution lines and self-supporting Triplex cable for service drops.

Contact any Kaiser Aluminum office in principal cities, or one of our many distributors. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Oakland 12, California.

Kaiser Aluminum

Setting the pace . . . in growth, quality and service

NEOPRENE COVERED CONDUCTOR, SOLID AND STRANDED
SELF-SUPPORTING TRIPLEX CABLE • ACSR • ALL ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR



ON-THE-JOB SERVICE by Kaiser Aluminum field engineers helps Delta Electric Power Association crews take advantage of latest methods and techniques to improve quality, cut costs. Schedules are watched to insure on-time delivery of conductor.



ENGINEERING AND LABORATORY SERVICE offered by Kaiser Aluminum assures detailed studies of individual problems. Qualified engineers meet with crews, furnish sag and tension charts where required, make available laboratory facilities at no obligation.

Robert S. Allen Reports From Washington

(Continued from Page 2)

to watch what goes on in Secretary McKay's office as closely as we do behind-the-scenes in Congress."

"You won't be making any mistake if you do that," replied Chapman. "From now on it is a two-front battle that will go on at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. If you want to save REA and the farmer co-ops from being scuttled you will have to be on constant guard both in Congress and in the other places."

Fifth Column

The powerful utility lobby is secretly soliciting help from New York investment bankers in the bitter Pacific Northwest public power struggle.

This is disclosed in a private memorandum circulated by Donald D. Hoover, of the publicity firm of Bozell & Jacobs. This out-

fit represents some of the largest utilities in the country. Hoover's highly significant paper reads as follows:

"Personal memo to chief executives:

"A crisis has been reached in the Pacific Northwest public power fight as highlighted by attached Washington Water Power Company newspaper advertisement appearing in strategically located cities and in Barron's. May I suggest contacts with New York investment bankers to encourage 'No' votes by Puget stockholders against sale to PUDs or rescinding of affirmation proxies on basis of great value to stockholders of both companies if WWP-Puget merger goes through as well as 'Preservation of free enterprise.' The Puget decision is scheduled to be made soon. Donald D. Hoover."

Water Softness—Boon to Farm Living

(Continued from Page 3)

keep within the maximum permitted by the government for crops destined for interstate shipment.

Modern dairy utensil cleaners and chlorine disinfectants for use in sanitary milk production are designed for and work more effectively in soft water.

The dairy farmer needs soft water to control milkstone effectively. Milkstone is a nearly invisible coating on milk utensils which forms when butterfat reacts with hard water minerals to create insoluble soaps.

Because it harbors milk-spoiling bacteria, a milkstone film can quickly undo everything that has been accomplished in providing for milk production according to proper standards of sanitation.

Mere washing and scrubbing will not effectively remove milkstone. A mild acid-type cleaner is required. The best way to guard against subsequent formation of film is to wash utensils regularly in softened water.

What makes water hard, and how is it softened? As previously pointed out, water is completely soft when it first leaves a rain cloud. By the time it becomes ground water, or well water, it has picked up mineral hardness from the soil through which it has passed—calcium and magnesium salts, principally.

Softening requires the removal of these minerals from the water. This is accomplished quite easily and simply by a water conditioning unit containing zeolite. This remarkable substance takes the calcium and magnesium salts from hard water passing through the unit, replacing them with sodium.

The zeolite, which is the heart of a water softener, never wears out but eventually becomes "tired out." When this occurs, its power to soften water is renewed by washing the bed of zeolite with a solution of ordinary table salt—sodium chloride. The zeolite thus takes on a new supply of sodium and is ready to start another cycle of water softening.

There are two types of water softeners, as far as regeneration is concerned. One type has to be opened at the top and the regenerating salt brine poured in by hand. The other type has its own brine tank, regeneration being accomplished by the simple twist of a valve to turn on the salt bath for the zeolite. Certain manufacturers have added refinements providing for automatic operation of their units.

Certain farm well waters contain varying traces of iron, causing the surfaces of plumbing fixtures to become stained. Still others suffer from off-odors and off-flavors. The addition of suitable chemicals to the zeolite in the water conditioner will quickly clear up these undesirable conditions.

A water conditioning unit can be connected to the main water supply line in various ways. It may be placed so as to service all plumbing fixtures in the house.

Another way is to connect it so that it services everything but the water closet and outside water faucets.

Whatever the choice of connection, the softener, of course, should so be placed that it can soften water used for daily clean-up in the milkhouse and other farm outbuildings.

Water softener equipment can either be bought outright, in which case the owner himself regenerates the unit periodically, or he can subscribe to a soft water service. In the latter case, the service man delivers a fresh softening unit every two, three or four weeks, depending upon need. This saves the homeowner the necessity of regenerating the old unit.

Properly planned by a water softener dealer or service man to take into account such factors as pump capacity, water hardness and normal family water consumption equipment adds immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of modern farm living.

The total farm acreage in North Carolina in 1951 was 19,317,937.

Committee Urges

(Continued from Page 3)

tive Association; Udo Rall, Rural Electrification Administration; P. V. Kepner for M. L. Wilson, chairman; and James L. Robinson, Farm Credit Administration, secretary.

Laundry Center

(Continued from Page 10)

are still damp after ironing should be placed near your ironing board. Some provision should also be made for hanging those garments which are put away on coat hangers.

Place the following articles on your work table: sprinkler, sponge (for dampening portions of garments that have become too dry for ironing), a bowl of water, press cloths (thick weight material for pressing rayons; heavy drill cloths or woolen for pressing woolens; and a medium weight cotton cloth to use over the woolen material used for pressing woolen garments), coat hangers for hanging blouses and dresses, pins, table salt (rub hot iron over salt shaken

The Farmer's Daughter

(Continued from Page 11)

operative basis, and since you use the home for your needs, don't you think you should help in its upkeep? And, if you do try to do your share of the work, do you do it as mom has taught you? I'm sure she would rather do it alone than have you do it poorly in an effort to get back to something you prefer. Maybe mom has a few amusements she prefers to housework—a little cooperation in daily tasks will give you both time to devote to your pleasures.

Many, many articles appear daily concerning the proper way for parents to treat their children. But I agree with Mrs. Heath that it's time somebody told the children how to treat the parents. Let's make this "be-kind-to-parents" (or "parents - are - people") year! You'll like your considerate self much better.

on to paper to remove starch sticking to the sole plate), paraffin, and a sleeve board.

Buy, Sell, Swap or Borrow Through The

RURAL EXCHANGE

Ginseng and Goldenseal

FREE. How to grow. Where to sell your crop. Also seeds and plants. Ginseng Gardens, Box 861, Asheville, North Carolina.

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MINK RAISING Information and pen plans free. Complete. Almost all types. Unconditionally guaranteed. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, EE, Wisconsin.

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HAY FOR SALE. Quality guaranteed. Carloads bright alfalfa, clover, timothy. Kopff Hay Company, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Watches Wanted

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles or write for free information. LOWE'S 217 Holland Bldg., St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Rural Exchange Rates

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Cow Boy's Guitar (complete instructions) for selling 50 packets Garden Spot Seeds at 10c per pkt. and remitting per catalog. GRAND PRIZES—Bicycle given to the Boy and to the Girl who sells the most seeds. Send no money. Send for 50 pkts. seeds today. A postal will do.

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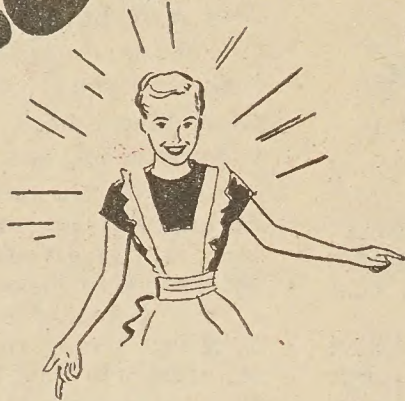
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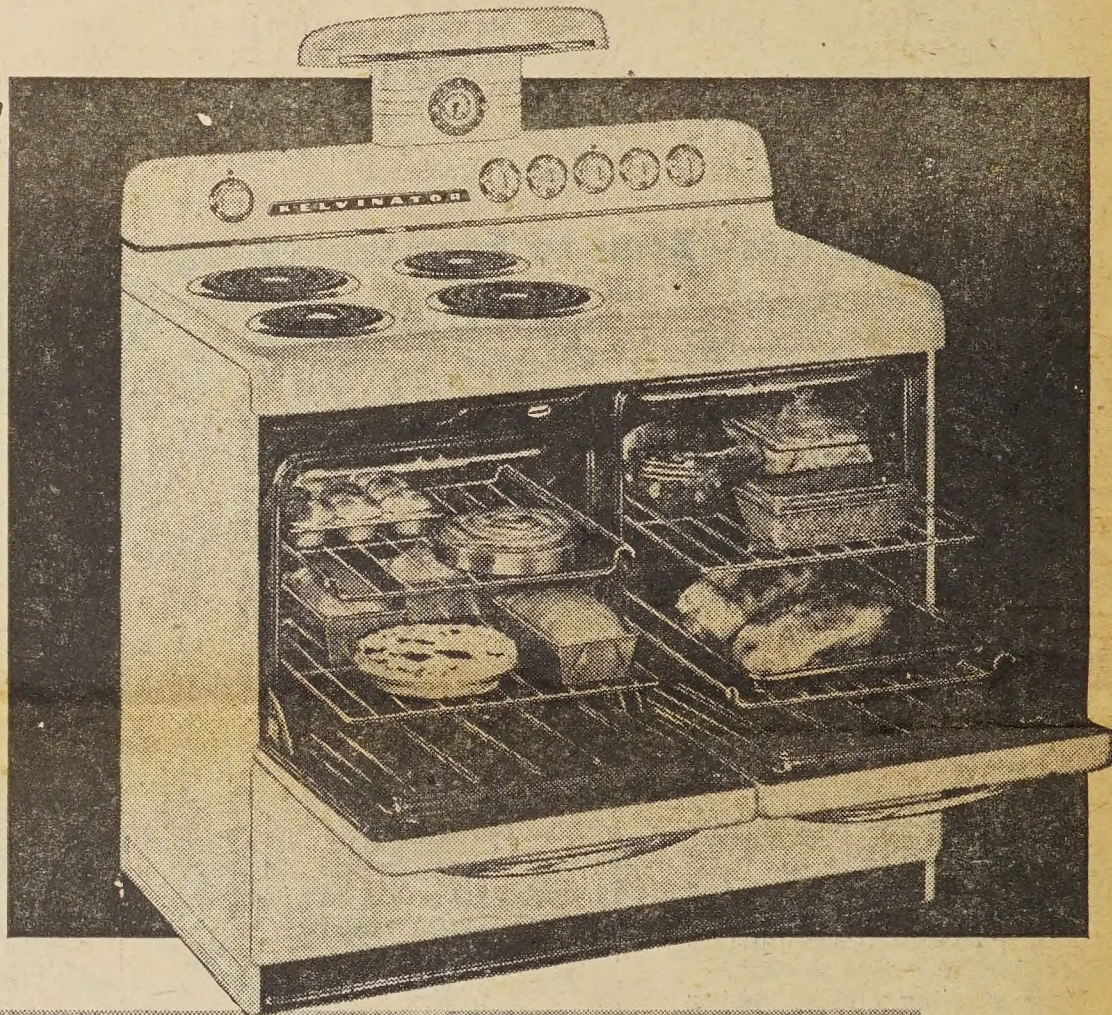
Look! KELVINATOR GIVES YOU A SECOND OVEN *Free* with this new Double-oven **ELECTRIC RANGE!**



*A Double-oven Range
at a Single-oven Price!*

Now you can enjoy all the convenience . . . all the flexibility, all the cooking capacity of a double-oven range for less than the price of many single-oven models. You can bake in one oven, roast in the other, or broil and bake—at the same time. Each of the giant ovens in this new Kelvinator is large enough to bake eight loaves of bread at once! And Kelvinator oven heat is so even that you never have to shift pies, cakes or bread. Give your family *all* the benefits of your cooking skill with Kelvinator electric cooking. Look at these other plus features:

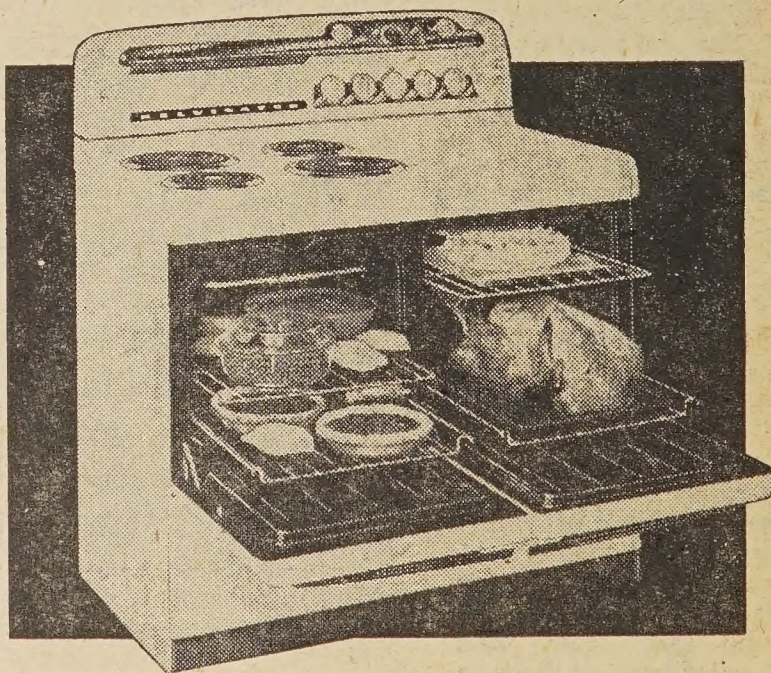
- LAMP AND OVEN-TIMER ACCESSORY—Automatically starts, times, stops oven operation. You can prepare big meals on the busiest days.
- SMOKELESS, RADIANT REFLECTOR BROILERS—Two of them, one in each oven, give delicious, charcoal-like broiling results to steaks, chops, spareribs, chicken.
- FOUR HIGH SPEED SURFACE UNITS—All have 7 exact, measured heats so you can choose the ideal cooking speed for any dish you cook from custards to French fries.
- SUPERFAST OVEN PRE-HEAT—Oven heats to 350° in 5 minutes. Lets you bake biscuits or muffins almost as rapidly as making toast.



*Here's a Kelvinator De-Luxe
Double-oven Range with
AUTOMATIC COOK!*

Here's double-oven convenience and flexibility in Kelvinator's finest electric range. This range has all the convenience features you've ever wanted for faster, easier, better cooking. In addition to the features offered in the range above, this model offers these extra-value features:

- "AUTOMATIC COOK"—Electrically operated clock automatically controls one oven and appliance outlet. It starts, times, stops cooking operation automatically.
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- EXCLUSIVE COLOR CONTROLS—Colored signal lights show the heat and the surface unit you are using.
- BUILT-IN FLUORESCENT LIGHT—Bathes rangetop in glareless light. You can watch your cooking without illuminating entire kitchen.



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